SOCIAL SCIENCE CONVENTION

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS IN BOSTON. A VERY SUCCESSFUL MEETING-DISCUSSION UPON MR. EATON'S THEORY OF MUNICIPAL GOVERN-MENT-COL HIGGINSON'S VIEWS RESPECTING A COLLEGIATE EDUCATION FOR WOMEN-MR. ROPES

ON OUR FINANCIAL PROBLEMS, [FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] Boston, May 14 .- The eighth annual meeting of the American Social Science Association was begun ere last evening under circumstances which augur an interesting and profitable meeting. The programme is good, and the Commistee have acted wisely in advertis-ing it in advance of the meeting as a "Ho, every one that thirsteth." It is not every programme of this kind that in point of names and topics will bear printing in advance. But, happily, there are no scarcerows or makeweights on the list, either in the way of subjects or speakers. Some of the most prominent investigators in this department of science bring the fruits of thought ng study to this yearly altar, and this year I think the offerings will not fail behind in quantity or

The meetings are held in Freeman-place Chapel, opposite the Athenseum. In the absence of Mr. Geo. Win. Curtis, the President, the Hon. Josuah Quincy called the meeting to order and introduced Mr. Derman B. Eaton of New-York. Mr. Eaton's subject was "Municipal Government." His views on this subject have recently been presented in nearly the same form in New-York, and given to the readers of THE TRIBUNE. His paper was distened to with great attention, and its application to New-York and Boston furnished a good | handle for the

cussion which followed. Mr. Josiah Quincy opeued the discussion and spoke of the City Government of Boston and its advantages. One of these is that the judiciary is appointed instead of elected. Another advantage is that Boston is in the State of Massachusetts. There is no jealousy between them; their interests are identical. He thought that Boston had set a good example in keeping its officers in position regardless of party changes. During the city's corporate existence it has had but two city clerks. The first served for 40 years.

Mr. Bradford of Boston, who has paid considerable attention to New-Eugland politics, spoke of the difference between the town system of New-England and other governments. The Mayor of Boston has no power at all. He is simply an advisory officer. Mr. Bradford would have each department independent, and with the greatest opportunities for mutual criticism. He found fault with our present legislative system, in that it is special instead of general, and private instead of public. He confessed great admiration for the English system of an executive ministry. He contrasted what has been done in reform in the last 50 years in England with what has been done in this country. The comparison, he thought, was greatly to Eugland's advantage. Frank Sauborn said the only doubt he had as to Mr. Eaton's system was its practical working. He said the system of commissions anyocated by Mr. Eaton found something like it in our County Commissioners, who were least responsible to their constituents of any of our public officers. Mr. Exten replied that the system of commissioners advocated by him could hardly be compared with the county system, for his commissioners ere not elected but app inted, and have no charge of the expenditure of money, but simply see that the work is done. His system had already been tried in New-York, which now had the best Police Department in the The Fire Department is thoroughly efficient and well disciplined, and the Health Department has been regenerated. In its Excise Department, before collection of licences ran up to \$1,650,000 a year; but Tweed substituted an elective system, and the dollections were reduced to \$00,000 a year. The system of managing departments by commissioners had proved a perfect success.

The marked feature of to-day's proceedings was the paper of Col. Higginson on the Higher Education of Woman. It excited a prolonged and spicy discussion, in which many of the prominent members of the Associa, tion participated, including Prof. Agassiz, President Eliot of Harvard University, President Raymond of Vassar Jollege, Wendell Phillips, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Mrs. Livermore, and Mrs. Chency. President Eliot gave at length his reasons against admitting women at Harward, and his explanation elicited much criticism.

THE HIGHER EDUCATION OF WOMAN.

The following contains the more interesting portions of Col. T. W. Hirginson's paper with the above title; In Broad-st., St. Giles, London, there is or was a sign "The Good Woman," with a painting of a woman without a head. It seems a simple and rudimentary joke enough, but it condenses in a few square feet of space the opinions of many of the greatest men. When Lessing said. "The woman who thinks is like the man who are like beards-women and very young men have when Niebuhr thought he should not have ducated a girl well, for he should have made her know too much, these eminent men simply painted, each in his own way, the sign of the Good Woman. Dean Swift perhaps carried the argument a step further when, in describing a certain casualty, he summed it up, "So many souls lost-beside women and children!"

Over the doors of most schools for women up to the at time this figure of "the Good Woman" still be painted. Even within the walls, among the motioes designed to excite her intellectual ambition, one is sometimes reminded of the hall visited by Britomart in Spencer's "Facric Queene;" over three sides is written, "Be bold," but on the fourth side, "Be not too bold" in your intellectual inquiry. The English "Schools Inquiry Commission" of 1968 reported as one of the greatest obstacles to the education of women "a long-established and inveterate prejudice that, as regards their relation to the other sex and the probability of marriage, solid attainments are actually disadvan tageous rather than otherwise." The same impression still lingers among ourselves. Walking down the street with a Greek book under my arm the other day, I joined a lady who asked to see the book. She examined it with interest, read some lines aloud, and sighed as she gave it back: "I liked Greek better than anything I ever studied," she said-and I knew that her father, a clergyman, had been rather an eminent scholar-"but my friends of both sexes thought it unwomanly, so I gave it up." It brought back to me the old complaint of Queen Christina to Mme. Dacier, "Such a pretty girl as you are; are you not ashamed to be so learned ?"

ABSURD PREJUDICES DISPOSED OF. The higher education of woman is in this respect also like one of Spenser's palaces in the "Faerie Queene," that it is guarded by a series of ghostly sentinels, all individually powerless as you approach, but collectively fermidable to the imagination. There is a series of prejudices, each of which has been exposed a great many

fermidable to the imagination. There is a sense of prejudices, each of which has been exposed a great many times, but still they rear their heads, unconscious of annihilation. They resemble those Portuguese soldiers who used to be instructed to attack the enemy "with feroclous countenances," and like those traditional soldiers, they seldom stand life. Every energetic woman, every man who has had a daughter to educate, has encountered and overcome them; still it is impossible to approach the subject without at least recognizing their existence as you pass.

I. One of these fallacies, for instance, is that which confounds the laws of sex with the laws of digestion. Man and woman being of different sexes, says some physiologist, must obviously require different intellectual diet. Why so, if they do not need different physical diet? If we go home and dim with the physiologist, we find him politely assisting his wife to soup, and his daughter to reast mutton, ignoring the fact of sex. His own dinner-table refutes his theory; his kinfe is sharper than his logic, and his joints of mutton disjoint his argument. Sex is certainly as marked in the body as it is anywhere. Yet mature shows an essential identity of the digestive system in man and woman. If this is true of the body it would seem to be true of mind. To say, Boys study Greek and mathematics, therefore, gris, being different, must find something else to cat. I resist the argument of the physiologist, therefore, till I see him prohibiting his own womankind from the dimner they have superintended, and restricting them to the judicious dry toast and the enlivening teacup.

II. Another of these ghosts of objections is the as-

enlivening teacup.

II. Another of these ghosts of objections is the assumption of the hopeless intellectual inferiority in the case of women. I call it an assumption, because there is no class of facts directly sustaining it, and the class of facts directly sustaining it, and the class of facts which have most to do with it—the records, that is, of our public schools—look just the other way. The school superintendent of my own city said to me: "Those who theorize on public schools without personal knowledge imagine us to be constantly taxing the powers of the girls to keep them up to the standard of the boys. It is the other way. My whole struggle is to keep the boys up to a grade which the girls maintain without difficulty." I myself remember, in a city where we had 20 prize medals for the high school, that two-thirds of the pupils were girls, and all our effort was to keep the girls from getting three-quarters of the prizes. Girls are so quick witted, they have so few distractions compared to boys, and their school constitutes so much larger an interest in their lives, that they onquestionably hold their own, and it may be a little more than their own, in our high schools and scademies. It is a pretty safe inference that they will not drop far behind in university studies, and I am disposed to adopt as a general formula that certificate given by the school committee of a New-Hampshire town to a teacher: "This is to certify that Fanny Noyes stands on a medium with other girls of her age and sex, and for what I know is as good as folks in general." enlivening teacup.

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quite fill the place of these. And as for the demands of society, we must remember that those are only felt severely among a very tew hundred or thousand, to a few large cities. In almost any town in New-England the obstacle in the way of a studious girl is not want of time, but want of teaching and encouragement. So long as she is allowed to stay in the high school, she holds her own, and she stays so long that it taxes the ingenuity of the committee to get rid of her. During the short-lived experiment at a high school in Boston in 1826, it was made a serious charge against it that the girls would not leave it. gGood President Quincy said with plainitive carnestness: "Of all those who entered the high school, not one, during the 18 months it was in operation, voluntarily quit for the whole three years, except in case of marriage." Strange to say, this was what killed the institution—this preposterous pertinactly—this love of knowledge which refused to leave school for anything short of honorable wedlock! The school had to be aboliabed in order to gradunt the class; a method too sugessive of Charles Lamb's "Dissertation on Roast Pig" to be generally desirable.

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sestive of Charles Lamb's "Dissertation on Roast Pig" to be generally destrable.

III. The third fallacy may be said to be that of hopeless physical inferiority. This is a fallacy not very prevalent, so far as I know, among those concerned in teaching, but more common among physicians. To expose it properly perhaps needs one who represents both professions. I am not a physician, except in the sense in which the proverb says that every man of forty is either a physician or a fool; but I have been for years familiar with the public school system, as applied to girls. And if I were not I think that, so far as the medical argument is a priori or theoretical (and it is chiefly that), I should meet it, as one of the best physicians I ever knew met Michelet's celebrated work, in which he maintains that every woman, by mere structure, is a life-long invalid. My friend wrote indignantly at the end, "As if the Lord did not know how to create a woman." All the physicologists in the world would not convince me that, in case of women any more than of men, desires are essentially disproportionate to destinies. If nature has made woman wish for education, nature has given her, as a rule, the physical power to obtain it. And so far as the argument from this source is based on observation, I have as yet seen no array of facts that bear upon it. So vague an argument as that there is a great deal of ill-health among women, therefore they And so far as the argument from this source is based on observation. I have as yet seen no array of facts that bear upon it. So vague an argument as that there is a great deal of fli-health among women, therefore they ought not as a class to be well educated, can hardly be attributed to any man of scientific reputation. Even to say that there is more of this ill-health in New-England is better educated, and that these facts must be connected, is very vague reasoning; it is the fallacy cum hoc, ergo propler hoc. New-England commits other sits besides education. New-England also eats a great deal of unwhole-some flood; New-England has a trying climate; and I know a sensitive gentleman who has left Boston because the wind blows there and the streets have so many corners. Moreover, I can show you white populations in the United States where the women are innocent of the alphabet as they were of soap and water; and yet the sicklest town in Massachusetts produces healthy women compared to these. When it is proposed to cut off all our women from thorough education in order to save their lives, we have a right to more definite facts before we decide to reduce them to the condition of "The Good Woman." Show your statistics of connection between education and the death rates. If education is on trial for its life, it is entitled with every jother criminal to be held innocent till it is proved guilty.

WHETHER EDUCATED WOMEN ARE HEALTHY.

WHETHER EDUCATED WOMEN ARE HEALTHY. Statistics of the sort I mean are certainly within reach. There are towns in New-England where, for more than a generation, the standard of education for girls in the public schools has been exceptionally high. I know one town where I assisted in examining, nearly 25 years ago, a class of girls and boys in mathematical studies, more difficult than those pursued by nine-tenths of the Harvani students—analytic geometry and the calculus. Those girls are now wives and mothers; their vital statistics can be ascertained, and the vital statistics of that whole community. There are other communities—I am sorry to say that Boston is one of them—where there has been no high school for girls till a much later period. Let the physiologists who deny the possibility of female education collect and compare the statistics, setting these towns side by side, giving tables of cilucation and mortality, and showing that health increases with ignorance, and disease with knowledge. Is it too much trouble I In England there is such an interest in paysical training that the author of a late book on "Univerty Oars" has taken the pains to write to every man who ever pulled in a regatta and ascertain his physical condition. And yet physiologists will condemn a whole generation of girls to ignorance without collecting in any definite form the facts that must determine the question. It is not enough to give the verdict. It is a matter of such importance that we have a right to the evidence.

Then there is another class of facts easy of collection. a class of girls and boys in mathematical studies, more vidence.

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Then there is another class of facts easy of collection. There are colleges that for 30 years have educated men and women side by side. The pupils of these colleges, coming from all parts of the Union, exclude from the result all the disturbing force of climate and local habits, and afford a fair basis of calculation. We have one table of statistics on this point from the oldest college where joint education is practiced. President Fairchild of Oserlin has tabulated the record of deaths among Oberlin graduates for more than 30 years. "Out of 54 young ladies who have graduated since 1841, 7 have died, or 1 in 12. Of 358 young men who have graduated since that date, 34 have died, or 1 in 11. Of these 34, 6 died in the war, and leaving these out, the proportion still remains 1 to 13."

What we want, of course, is the facts. That the pressure is too great on both sexes in our pubile schools I have always believed. I believe that the school hours should be shorter and the amount attempted less. But the chief pressure is exerted before we come to higher education at all. As we go higher the scheme of study

the chief pressure is exerted before we come to higher education at all. As we go higher the scheme of study is more elastic, and he who supposes that any enormous outlay of health or strength is required at present to go through Harvard College must have had less experience than I have lately enjoyed in attending the exercises of that University. The simple fact is that the whole tendency of our higher institutions is to make the course of study more and more capable of modification, adapting it to the tastes and strength of each; and Lapeak of what I know in saying that I would far rather trust the health of my daughter at Harvard College than at a first-class Boston grammar school. Individual instances do not decide the question. The first scholar in my own class broke down in health and left college. The first scholar of the class next mine died soon after graduating. That broke down in health and left conege. The first scannar of the class next inite died soon after graduating. That spinnambulic boy, bearing the appropriate name of wilred Pitts, who is now in Jail for assaulting his comrades with knives at night, is now declared to have been injured by over study and the daily seasion of the Lowell High School has been shortened one hour in consequence. So there are doubtless girls who will be made sick or summibalic they study too hard. These we can estimate the standard that statistics of the standard that seem and the standard that seem the vacancy of mind that education could fill, or evacancy of heart that education would supply with obler objects. If I seem presumptuous in pleading lose more subtle possibilities against physicians, who those more subtle possibilities against physicians, who no doubt are on their own ground sufficiently my superior to put me to death with one potion and bring me to life with another, yet I cannot forget the class of clients for whom I plead I young girls, such as Tennyson de-

scribes: "In glowing health, with boundless wealth, Yet sectioning of a vague discess."
Young girls, such as Dr. Johnson's heroine in Rassellas, who "thought she was in love, when she was

ONLY POOR GIRLS SUPPOSED TO WANT EDUCATION. The last of these fallacies is the assertion that there is ufficient provision already. It rests mainly on social narrowness, the assumption that because the daughters of the rich are satisfied with what is called 'society," and its delights, there is therefore no class of "society," and its designs, there is increase to class of girls to demand higher education. On this point, my experience in public schools has led me to conclusions different perhaps from those held by many who hear me. So far as I can see, our higher advantages of instruction, like those in England, are transferring themselves more and more from the children of the rich, who do need them—or think they do not—to the children of the poor, who do need them. No one can look over the rank list at Harvard, for instance, without seeing this; and I am inclined to think that a great social law—what may be called the law of social alternation—lies behind it. In a monarchical country, it is desirable, perhaps, that eminence and influence should be perpetuated in certain families; in a republic it is better, I suppose, that families should be broken up, interchanged, alternated. One; instrument in this social alternation is called wealth. The poor boy must study; the rich boy need not; so in the next generation the poor family comes forward, the rich family recedes. If this is true of the sons, it is far more true of the daughters. I remember a radical English lady of rank woo, striving in this country, went first to Newbort, in the fashionable season, and began asking all the young ladies if they had been at college. "College!" said one of them, the granddaughter of a very eminent Bostonian, "not a young lady of my acquaintance ever thought of going to college." "But surely there are colleges for women in America." pleaded the bewildered English woman. "Then it must be the daughters of mechanics who go to them," said the young aristocral, secure in her monopoly of ignorance, and happily side was correct. Happily, I girls to demand higher education. On this point, my "Then it must be the daughters of mechanics who go to them," said the young sristocrat, secure in her monopoly of Ignorance, and happily she was correct. Happily, I mean, flor what would become of us if there were no class better educated than the young ladies one meets in the very best society? That is what English people never can understand in America. In England, the standard of femsile education is highest in the highest class, and very poor in the middle class. Here, so far as we have such classes, it is the other way. The early age at which girls in fastionable circles go into company renders their nigher training simply impossible. They at which girs in lastonable circus go inc. company renders their higher training simply impossible. They leave books at about the age when their brothers go to college. And if they get a tolerable share of French and music it is a good deal. The real training of the mind goes to those who do not go to parties, either for want of inclination or for want of opportunity. Every high school even, and, much more, every college, must gather its recruits chiefly from the ranks of the unfash-ionable.

As a rule, the well-educated girls in America are, as As a rule, the well-educated girls in America are, as more novelest anys, the daughters of poor ministers and mechanics in country towns. This is as it should be; it ultimately promotes that alternation of families which is the salvation of republican society. If the middle classes in America educated their children no more thoroughly than the rich, I do not know but republican institutions would be in danger. We need higher education, but it is for the dangeters of the poer. Those young ladies who refused to leave the Boston High School were right, and their granddaughters, if we will allow it, will stay even longer than they did.

JOINT EDUCATION OF YOUTH OF BOTH SEXES. I have now spoken of certain fallacies to be encoun tered-the misinterpreting of the law of sex, the alleged inferiority of feminine intellect, the asserted inferiority of the feminine body, and the assertion that there is already provision enough. These are the kind of fallaposed to adopt as a general formula that certificate given by the school committee of a New-Hampshire Lown to a teacher: "This is to certify that Fanny Noyes stands on a medium with other girls of her age and sex, and for what I know is as good as folks in general."

THE QUESTION OF INFERIORITY.

Heine has pointed out, in his Reisebilder, that the young men of these days are very severely taxed—they have so much to keep in their heads—whist, politics, genealogies, the liturgy, carving, and all sorts of things—that it is no wonder they forget their mathematics and history. From some of these distractions, at least, young ladies are free fieven the demands of dross do not already provision enough. These are the kind of falla-

at Harvard for boys, at Vassar for girls, at Michigan and at Cornell for the two united. The logic of events is sweeping with irresistible power to the union of the sexes for higher education. West of the Alleghanies, as even its opponents admit, public soutinent is irresistible and at Coraell for the two united. The logic of events as sweeping with irresistible power to the union of the sexes for higher education. West of the Alleghanies, as even its opponents admit, public sentiment is irresistible in its favor, and east of the Alleghanies the tendencies are all one way. The tide is sweeping in—the smaller New-England colleges are sweep away, and if the others do not follow, the promised Boston University with its vast endowments will soon make it unimportant whether they reliew or not. The exhaustive reports of President Winte of Cornell, and of the Rev. Dr. Clarke of the Harvard overseer—reports to which it is useless to add anything, since nobody has yet attempted to answer them—have established one thing—that all the Lextmony of experts is in favor of joint education. With hardly an exception the doubts and fears are from those who have seen it tried for years. In the public schools and academies, where the influence of actual experience as fell far more closely than in our of actual experience as fell far more closely than in our of actual experience as fell far more closely than in our hardly an exception the doubts and fears are from the who have not tried it, and the indorsament and approval from those who have seen it tried for years. In the public schools and academies, where the influence of actual experience is felt far more closely than in our colleges, the tendency is allone way. We often hear of separate schools being abolished and joint schools established. This has taken place in every town where I have been on the school committee—three in number; but neither in these towns nor in any other have I so much as heard of a proposition to change the other way. If anything is certain in our public school system it is that the sexes once united are united forever. This is a popular verdict from which there is no appeal. In our incorporated academies, too, the system of joine education has prevailed for hearly a century; and I cannot conceive why every atom of experience gained there is not directly available for our cooleges. As het ween the two this age of the pupils does not greatly differ, nor do the studies. If, now, two or three hundred young men and women of 18 or 20 can dwell together sin peace in an academy, why does the whole experiment become perilous and alarming when you change the name and call the thing a college?

The system of elective shaines, which is destined, I am sure, to prevail in all our colleges, is working clearly in the direction of the joint education of the sexes. The greater subdivision of classes makes abundant room in the class rooms, and the elective system gives plenty of opening for the special bent, if there he such a thing, of the feminine intellect. It also meets the assertion that the system of education for woman should be more elastic than for man. If it is possible for a man to render direct and important service to a cause which he thinks nimself hear if opposing, I should say that President Eiot is that man, and the joint collegiate education of woman is that cause. I have no doubt that good Matam Boylston smiles at him from her cauvas on the w

will not be the only person of her sex present among so many men at the Commencement dinners.

MAN NOT SURE OF RETAINING SUPERIORITY. When the time comes for equalizing the opportunities of the sexes we shall begin to do retrospective justice at least to the intellect of woman. We shall see that she has done herself credit by even what she has effected has done herself credit by even what can all already under the pressure of constant discouragement. Man has preserved the traditions of a coarser period, when brute force settled all questions, with the period of intellect, and has tried to make intellectian achievements also a matter of mere weight and size. In the French grammar they speak of the masculine as le seze moble—"the noble sex." Man has assured himself to be noble because his epoch of superior advantage came first, not seeing that the whole theory of evolution looks the other way. In all history the later development is the nobler, and if woman is now relatively gaining on man, as seems unquestionable, then it is rather for man to be anxious about the future. Already he sees woman here and there beating him on his own ground, where he was once safe from all competition. In Shakespeare's time, women did not appear upon the stage; and it was considered an achievement beyond her sex when Fanny Burney wrote a novel. Now, "the survival of the fittest" has left Rachel and Ristori without peers in the one department of art, and George Sand and George Elbot in the other. Are we so sure that we hold our chemistry and our mathematics by any armer tenure! Les races as femeniscal, I do not wish to loast too much of mere priority in time. This sort of geologic precedence has its perils. It would not be pleasant to have woman end by shutting up "the noble sex" in ice, like an extinct mammoth. The mammoth, no doubt, had his own sense of inferiority, and regarded the introduction of the puny, sharp-witted elepannt as a reform against nature.

The thing that perpetually neutralizes all claims of aiready under the pressure of constant discouragement.

tion of the puny, sharp-witted cirplains as a secondary against nature.

The thing that perpetually neutralizes all claims of chivalry, all professions of justice, all talk of fairness as between the sexes, is the ingering policy of exclusion in regard to woman. She is excluded from training, and they noid she must not compete. If admitted to compete, she is so weighted by artificial disadvantages that she cannot win. It would rather seem that if her brain is inferior, she should be helped; if her natural obstacles are greater, all other obstacles should be the more generously swept away. Give girls a chance at high school, they use it, and they equal boys in scholarship; in our academies, in our normal schools, there is no deficiency on their part.

on their part.

Propably there never will be so many young women in Probably there never will be so many young women in our colleges as young men, for they will be less driven to study for the sake of a livelineod; but if there are but few, so much the easier to provide for them. The late successes of the young English ladies, pupils of Girton College, who have undergone at Cambridge severer examinations than any American college offers, and have come out successful, shows that there is no danger of putting our educational provisions too high. Harvard pays from various pecuniary foundations some \$25,000 annually to young men that they may consent to come and be taught. Can she not make room for a few young women, who ask only permission to pay their own bills women, who ask only permission to pay their own bill and receive no charity! Do let us be at least as gen crois as a certain school committee in Massachusetts, who said lately, in their report in regard to a vacant school, "As this place offers neither honor nor profit we do not see why it should not be filled by a woman."

RESTORATION AND REFORM OF THE CURRENCY. The essay by Joseph S. Ropes, with the above title. began with a brief exposition of the nature of money and currency, showing the former to be represented in modern civilization mainly by gold coin, and the latter by various forms of credit redeemable in coin on de mand. The causes which have complicated and perverted this simple theory were next considered, viz.: (1.) The union of banking with currency; (2.) The disregard of the conditions of safety caused by the instinct of self-preservation in times of great financial distress; (3.) The general ignorance of the subject which pervades the community and permits the most erroneous assertions and theories to pass almost unchallenged. The existing state of our currency was then considered. It was shown that on a specie basis, with a practically unlimited and theories to pass such that our aspecie basis, with a practically unlimited liberty of issue, our paper currency never exceeded about \$200,000,000, to which may be added, as a very liberal and perhaps extravagant estimate, \$100,000,000 of gold and silver coin, making about \$10 per head to a population of \$30,000,000. Along with this there circulated nearly an equal amount of bank credits or deposits made available by checks. Within the last 12 years, both portions of this circulating medium have been fully doubled, while the population has increased only one-third, so that the proportion of currency to population has been increased about one-half, causing a prolonged suspension of specie payments, and a depreciation not only in the purchasing power of the paper currency itself, but even in the gold coin which is thus thrown out of circulation and deprived of its proper function. Some recent and mischievous theories respecting the nature of bank currency, its clasticity, &c., were incidentally noticed and combatted.

The evils of this state of suspension were next dwelt upon, as follows: (1) The disappearance of a correct measure of value, leading to incessant fluctuations in prices, speculation of every kind, and involving an enormous annual tax upon both producers and consumers. (2) The triumph of monopoly, the inequality of classes, the destruction of commerce, and the depression of agriculture. (3) The demoralization of industry, the antagonism of capital and labor, the general increase of extravagance, ambridge, dishonesty, and crime. (4) The inevitable result of continued expansion and a disastrous crisis, terminating in insolvency or repudiation. For all these evils the only possible remedy is a slow

travagance, annihing, dishonesty, and crime. (4) The inevitable results of continued expansion and a disastrous crisis, terminating in insolvency or repudiation. For all these evits the only possible remedy is a slow and gradual liquidation of debt and a diminution of liabilities to a point at which they can be redeemed in coin without disturbing the equilibrium of values. Mere contraction of greenbacks will not effect this unless accompanied by a corresponding contraction of debt, both by the banks and people, and the latter would not necessarily follow the former; so that any such experiment of contraction would probably break down, though it might have succeeded some years ago, before inflation had reached its present hight. Instead of this it is proposed to exchange existing greenbacks as speedily as possible for new legal-tender notes, payable in gold, in monthly instalments of \$5,000,000, the payment, however, not commencing for two or three years to come. This new currency, being no longer a mere instrument of speculation, but possessing a definite and computable value in coin, would begin to be hoarded for its own sake, so that money would necumulate, while speculation, for obvious reasons, would be checked, and liquidation promoted in all quarters. At the same time, the Government should establish, in connection with the Sub-Treasury at New-York, a central bureau at which all notes of national banks may be redeemed in lawful money on presentation, such the same time, the Government should establish, in connection with the Sub-Treasury at New-York, a central bureau at which all notes of national banks may be redeemed in lawful money on presentation, such banks being duly notified of the same; and on their failure to make good the amounts due from them, say within thirty days, the Government-should indemnify itself by the sale of a portion of their bonds pledged for the security of their circulation. In the mean time all purchases of bonds by the Government should cease, and the surplus coin should be allowed to accumulate in the Treasury. From this accumulation and the surplus revenue, the new greenbacks would be paid in coin at maturity, and in the mean time there would be a wholesome conservative influence exerted both on the banks and the people, while, as will be seen, no contraction whatever of currency will take place, except through its voluntary withdrawal from circulation by the holders, and the ultimate substitution of coin. It is believed that this gradual process of liquidation could be continued with far less loss and inconvenience than have been experienced during the period of suspension, until the equilibrium of coin and paper should be reestablished; after which the resumption of specie payments would be a mere matter of form.

PANIC ON A FERRY BOAT

A collision in the East River, yesterday mornng, created a panie on a crowded ferry-boat, but all the assengers escaped uninjured. The ferry-boat George Law of the Bridge-st. ferry, left her slip on the Brooklyn side at 8:45 a. m. On emerging from the slip, she encountered a strong flood tide with which she drifted countered a strong flood tide with which she drifted suddenly up the river. The tide proved so atrong that dealinged the ferry-boat became in a measure unmanageable, and, aferiority there is though the engines were reversed, she unavoidably ran across the course of a heavily laden coal bargs, towed by two tugs. The vessel struck her paddle-box, carrying away a large portion of it. In the cabin of fire ferry-boat the inhigher of the sain being sent of intellation of the ferry boat the imports of though the engines were crushed and broken, while many of the seats were thrown about in disorder. If there had been no warning of the approaching danger, many would have been killed or injured. It is stated by passengers that a deck-hand of the Law was instrumental in saving the lives of many, as upon seeing that a collision was nevitable, he rushed into the ladies' cabin, grattens find and aily the Roosevelt-st, line went to the assistance of the Law, and lived and aily the corner of the ferry-boat heads of the frightened passengers. The ferry-boat heads of the ladies' cabin, in the purchased the property for investment, considering two latered passengers. The ferry-boat flabo of the problems amownly course. The damage will probable and the problems are coursed and broken, while many and paddle-box, carrying away a large portion of the sail being \$483,500. The houges and to we so the terry head in was not the course of Twenty-firsts, was bought by and the sail being \$483,500. The houges and to be a sail to be a suddenly up the river. The tide proved so strong that

VESTIGES OF RING RULE.

MARKET FRAUDS UNEARTHED. FALSE-SWEARING CLERK OUSTS AN UNOFFENDING STAND-HOLDER-A MARKET PERMIT FRAUDU-LENTLY ALTERED-PROCEEDINGS OF THE INVES-

TIGATING COMMITTEE. It appears that, on Nov. 16, 1863, Noah K. Sexton bought stand No. 21 (old number) in Clinton Market, paying for it \$440, and \$10 to bind the bargain. It was 18 by 7 feet in extent, and he occupied it as an oyster and general eating saloon till October, 1870. At bout this time, William McKay, who was Clerk of the Market under the Ring, and who had been enlarging his stand by purchase or otherwise, tried to get Sexton to vacate the premises, and being refused, threatened to 'cut a hole through his pen." Michael Norton had then recently been elected State Senator, and McKay informed Sexton that, as Norton had been elected, he (McKay) could do as he liked in market matters. This he proceeded to do; Sexton was in effect ejected; a shed was ssigned him in the vicinity, for which he was charged \$200, and he fitted up the same at an expense of \$343 61. Sexton's loss was thus, as follows:

.. 15 03 .. 9 00 .. 30 00 ... 30 00—343 61 ... 35 65 63 \$1,059 44

The number of his permit was also altered, and transfer was entered on its corner, though the face of the document stated that the Controller's signature was necessary to any change. Thus the matter ran on till within a few weeks, when Robert Gow, a former standowner in the market who had suffered from similar exactions, was secured as Sexton's attorney, and the case was brought before Col. Thomas F. Devoe, Superintendent of Markets, who laid it before the Controller Controller Green accordingly appointed Ledyard Avery, Samuel Vallean, and John Kinner a Commission to inves-tigate the case. On April 22 the Commissioners issued

the following summons:

CLINTON MARKET, NEW-YORK, April 22, 1873.

Messra West & McKay, Clinton Market:

GENTLEMEN: We, the undersigned, have been appointed, by Controller Green, Commissioners to investigate and report on the case of Sexton agt. West & MoKay (your firm), for the recovery of a certain stand in this market formerly occupied by Sexton, and said the have been wrested by Win. McKay, then clerk, from the complainant, Noah R. Sexton, and incorporated in your present stand; and therefore, as said Commissioners, we hereby request you to appear before us, in Paige's Hotel, at 3 p. m., on Monday, the 28th inst., to show cause why the complainant should not reclaim the stand in question. the following summons: cause why the cause stand in question.

WM. M'KAT'S TESTIMONY. The Commissioners met, in accordance with summons and Sexton was first called to the stand, and gave evidence under oath to the facts as stated. McKay was

next sworn, and testified as follows:

The duties of the Clerk of Markets are to regulate stands; I do not know that it is his duty to correct abuses or encroachments; I have never corrected any abuses in the market; cannot say that I have extended my own stand since I became clerk; Sexton occupied a stand in Cinton Market; do not know the number; do n't know whether my dining saloon occupies what was once his stand; do not know the use of a permet.

He then made the following saloon. next sworn, and testified as follows:

He then made the following statements, but afterward objected to them:

I do not know whether I was present when the in I do not know whether I was present when the indorsement on the face of the permit was made out or
not; think that the transfer on the corner of the permit
(the fraudulent indorsement) is irregular; think the
permit is now as good as ever; have promised not to tell
what I paid for stand No. 21; don't know as Mr. Sexton
applied for a transfer; have no permit for No. 21; beheve I had one, but think I have lost it; never molested
Sexton; don't know where old No. 21 is; don't know
what stand Mr. Sexton occupied before he took possession of his present one; think I had a permit, but don't
know anything about the place; Sexton never paid me
any money for any stand.

Charles Lynch testified that Sexton occupied stand V.

Charles Lynch testified that Sexton occupied stand No. 21, which was now held by McKay; also that he had heard McKay state that he could do as he liked in the market. John Hazelton testified that Sexton had come to see him several times about McKay's request for the see him several times about McKay's request for the stand; he and Mr. Loufreli had seen the Controller about it; afterward Loutreli west to see Senator Norton about it; Norton afterward left a note at his (Hazelton's) house for Sexion, which stated that Sexton must make the best terms he could wish McKay. Michael Norton was then called, and denied writing a letter on the subject. Sexion was recalled and stated that he valued his stand at over \$1,000, and would not have taken that amount for it. A SECOND HEARING.

This concluded the first day's testimony, and the Com missioners were convinced from the evidence that the right rested with Sexton, but were in uncertainty whether to recommend the reinstating of Sexton, or ar award of damages. At the request of McKay, however, a second hearing was granted, with the express provision that he and West, his partner, should attend as witnesses. The hearing was accordingly had on May 8, but McKay & West failed to appear, and got Edward Gillan, a butter-dealer, to manage the case for them. Gillan had drawn up a statement, and had it sworn to by McKay, to the effect that the change had been effected greatly to Sexton's satisfaction, and that he had been, in fact, so delighted with it that he (Sexton) offered him the privilege of selecting a diamond pin at his expense, which when he (McKay) "fatty refused." Sexton bought and forced him to accept. The document also stated that the affair occurred six or seven years ago, and added, "Since that time to the present, Mr. Sexton and myself have been good friends, and why he should now give authority to a third person to interfere in the premises is a question worthy of serious consideration, and opens the mind to the susa second hearing was granted, with the express pro serious consideration, and opens the mind to the suspicion that it had been dictated by mercenary and unworthy motives only."

Mr. Gillan wished to have the evidence of the previ-

worthy motives only.

Mr. Gillian wished to have the evidence of the previous hearing read, but Mr. Gow objected, since it would furnish data for consistent evidence on the part of the defense. Sexton was cross-examined, and denied most of the statements of McKay's affidavit. McKay offered 4756 for his stand, but he declined to accept it. He afterward vacated it from intimulation. He had given McKay a diamond pin to assure protection in the future. Hazelton, Lynch, and others had favored his preferring charges. A map was submitted showing that West & McKay not only go. 18 feet of frontage on West-st, by ejecting Sexton, but also (as sworn by Ferris of Croton Landing, who was summoned by Mr. Gow.) about 15 feet of Ferris's stand, prior to his (Ferris's) selling out, which he did to secure what he could, and they paid nothing for it. It was also felt that, since at the first hearing McKay had perjured himself, and at the second bearing only presented an affidavit, and would not appear to be cross-examined on it, his claims could not be of great weight. weight.

THE DECISION. On Tuesday the case was argued before the Commis-

New-York, May 13, 1873.

The Hon. A. H. Green, Controller—Sir: We, the undersigned, Commissioners appointed by you to adjudicate in the matter of Stand No. 21 (old No.), in Clinton Market, having had several meetings to hear evidence for claimant, Noah K. Sexton and West & McKay, defendants, have unanimously decided that the evidence proves said stand to belong to Noah K. Sexton. We respectfully submit herewith all papers and original evidence produced at the several meetings.

The case has excited much interest.

The case has excited much interest among the standholders of Clinton Market, and it is expected that the decision will serve as a preventive against a repetition of such offenses.

TWEED'S BROKEN BUBBLE.

SALE OF HIS REAL ESTATE AT A LOSS.

The fall of William M. Tweed was forcibly illustrated in the occurrence at the Real Estate Exchange Salesrooms yesterday. A quantity of property belonging to Tweed and Walter Roche was sold at pu lic auction under legal proceedings to enforce the de-mands of their creditors. It is not presumed, however, that Tweed's poverty brought his real estate to the hammer, but that a desire to rid himself of certain responsibilities induced him to permit an apparent de fault in his ability to meet his obligations. The Tweed property sold consisted of five buildings and lots on the east side of Broadway, at and adjoining the corner of Twenty-first-st. It was bought in 1871 (for \$600,000, and was a speculation in which he engaged with a view to greater profit in the proposed extension of Madison-ave., which he in-tended to complete under a bill which had passed the Legislature. Occupying the position of Commissioner of Public Works, and controlling through the political machinery at his command the courts and the appointment of the commissioners to carry out the proposed improvement, it was expected that the property would front not only on Broadway, but on Madison-ave., or at least would control the fronts on the latter street, a circumstance sufficient to add largely to the profits to be realized. With the fail of the Ring and his loss of power, Tweed was unable to carry out the project.

There were present at the sale a large number of persons prominently interested in real estate, and many others who had been attracted by curiosity or personal for the purpose of erecting a theater seemed to have fallen to the ground. In the sale of the Roche property there was nothing worthy of mention except that it was made by direction of Roche's trustees, in order te satisfy the claims of the depositors of the Guardian Savings Bank, of which he was Vice-President, and the financial management of which he largely controlled up to the time of its failure. This sale attracted the attention of many interested in the kind of property offered, and resulted in the transfer of nearly the entire amount.

THE BARTLETT LAMP.

HOW FAR IT HAS BEEN ADOPTED THROUGHOUT THE CITY.

ing them when broken, the following facts have been

It having been intimated that the "Bartlett" "globe" street lamp is of a nature to open loop-holes for fraud in supplying them to the city, and in repair

gathered on the subject by a TRIBUNE reporter:

By the "Bartlett" lamp is to be understood simply the lantern—the post not necessarily varying from the ordinary pattern. The parts of the lantern are as follows: 1. Four rods, which curve upward and support a metallic ring. 2. A globe, essentially egg shaped, which rests in the metallic ring, and has an opening at the top and bottom, the former for the passage of smoke, and the latter for the insertion of the burner, the admission of air, and convenience in lighting, 3. A metallic ventilator of tin or sheet iron, and a tin projection from the metallic ring which supports the globe, which serves to carry off the rain and adds to the artistic effect of the The cost of the ordinary style of lantern varies from \$3 50 to \$1, while the price of the "Bartlett" lantern is \$6 50. Single panes for replacing broken ones in the old lamps cost about 16 cents, or about \$1 28 per set of eight panes, while new globes are supplied at \$2. It is claimed that breakages are not frequent among the new lanterns, and are largely confined to the lower part of Broadway, where the Jostling of stages and other large vehicles is most extensive. It is also claimed that the globes are much more easily cleaned than the old lanterns, and that they give a much clearer and less interrupted light. There is, then, a difference of from \$2.50 to \$3 apiece in original cost in favor of the old lanterns, and an advantage of about 72 cents apiece in case of breakage, supposing that all the panes of an old lamp are regarded as rained by one breakage, for in the new lamp a single fracture spoils the gibbe, while there are eight separate panes in the old lanterns, all of which are seldom broken at once. This style of lamp has been adopted to the exclusion of all others by the Department of Parks, while the Department of Parks, while the Department of Parks, while the Department. The following table shows the extent to which the Department of Public Works has adopted them:

On each street. Between what streets. No. of lamps. Broadway. Battery-place to 34th-st. 264 14th-st. 154 14th-st. 155 15th are. Washington square to 56th-st. 151 15th are. 27 15th to 5th-ste. 27 15th 5th at 15th 5th 15th-st. 151 15th 15th-st. 151 15th 15th-st. 151 15th 15th-st. 151 15th 15th-st. 151 15 of eight panes, while new globes are supplied at \$2. It

On schaf street.
Broadway
14th-st
5th are.
Mailson-are.
South side 50th-st. 10th-ave... 145th-at.... Total number of lumps.....

THE YALE THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL.

NEW-HAVEN, May 13 .- The fifty-first anniversary of the Yale Theological School was observed here to-day. The graduation of the present Senior Class was the occasion of bringing together quite a number of Alumni and friends of the institution. Representatives were present from almost every State and foreign missionary fields. The public exercises were held at 10 a, m., in the College-st. Church, President Porter presiding The exercises opened with an anthem by the choir, and prayer, after which the following essays were read, the whole closing with a hymn and benediction:

whole closing with a hymn and benediction:
The Issue with Materialistic Scientists, by George F.
Waters, B. A., Oberin College, Lenox, Ohio.
The Lutheran Church in America, by Henry David
Kutz, Wittenberg College, Harrisburg, Penn.
Eras of Revival in the United States, by William
Edward Safford, B. A., Oberlin College, Evanston, Ili.
Prayer and Science, by George Clark Lamo, Westfield
College, Point Pleasant, Ili.
Characteristics of Caristian Self-denial, by Henry L.
Griffin, M. A., Williams College, Williamstown, Mass.
Knowledge conditioned upon Faith, by Roswell Chapin,
B. A., Oberlin College, Swilliamstown, Mass.
Limitations of Human Responsibility in the Propagation of Truth, by Frederick Smith Hayden, B. A., Yale
College, Milwankee, Wis.

Limitatious of Human Responsibility in the Propaga-tion of Truth, by Frederick Smith Hayden, B. A., Yale College, Milwaukse, Wis.

The Madura Temple, by John Scudder Chandler, B. A., Yale College, New-Haven.
Unification of the Race, by Charles Burrit Curtis, B. A., Beloit College, Dover, Ill.

How to Preach Carist, by Truman D. Childs, B. A., Oberlin College, Bainbridge, Onio.

The Value of Strong Moral Convictions, by Franklin Solomon Fitch, B. A., Oberlin College, Geneva, Olilo.

Other essays had been prepared, but the writers were excused from speaking. In the afternoon a reunion was held at the Marquant Chapel. The Rev. Dr. Perrin was appointed President of the meeting, and the Rev. Mr. Gallup Secretary. of the meeting, and the Rev. Mr. Gainup Secretary.

After the offering of prayer by the Rev. Mr. Shepard,

Prof. Geo. E. Day read the annual report. He stated
that the Senior Class numbered 11 members, and
that the present Jumior Class, numbering 47.

was larger than that of any divinity school
in the country. The expenditures of the year
had infringed upon the assets, but no further than to the
extent of \$900; and, if \$12,500 were raised, in addition to
what is already secured, by the 1st of August work on
the new building might be begun with a certainty of its
being completed. The gifts to the school during the year what is already secured, by the 1st of August work on the new building might be begun with a certainty of its being completed. The grits to the school during the year were as follows: Henry Trowbridge, \$200; Lowell Mison gave his entire musical library, the largest and most valuable in the country; Eliza A. Bull gave \$2,000 to found a scholarship; Thos. Tailman, \$1,000, and Frof. Saulsbury, \$21. The entire number of graduates of the school is \$55, of whom \$65 are living.

Dr. Buddington, Dr. Harris cers. In the evening an address was delivered in Cen-Church by Wm. M. Taylor, D. D., of the Broadway bernacle, New-York.

A CRAZY WIFE KILLER.

The trial of Patrick Leary, for baving killed his wife with a saw last September, was begun yester day. Assistant District-Attorney Rollins conducted the prosecution, and after stating the facts of the homicide called to the witness stand Mary Leary, daughter of the accused and step-daughter of the deceased. She testified that her father had been confined in the Ward's Island Lunatic Asylum, but had been discharged at the request of the deceased; that on Sept. 30 she, being in her bedroom at the time, heard a scream, and running in, saw her father standing near the window with a saw in his hand raised over the deceased; she did not see the blow.

her father standing hear the whole her father standing hear the did not see the blow, but saw her mother bleeding; the prisoner then attacked her, but she ran out and escaped him.

Mr. Hummel opened the case for the defense, saying that he would show a clear and undentable case of insanity. He then examined Drs. Doran and Downes, who testified to the prisoner's insanity. The case was submitted to the jury under the Judge's charge, and after some consultation they, without leaving their seats, rendered a verdict of "Not gality, on the ground of insanity." Mr. Rollins moved that the prisoner be remained, and his present mental condition inquired into; but Mr. Howe suggested that the matter be disposed of at once, it being conceded that he was insane, and his daughter being desirous that he should be sent to an asylum. Judge Davis requested Dr. Doran to examine the prisoner, and that gentleman having done as requested, swore that he was insane, after which the Court then made an order committing Leary to the State Lunatic Asylum, at Utica,

WESLEY ALLXN CONVICTED.

The principal part of the day in General Sessions was taken up with the argument of the case of Charles W. Ailen, alias Wesley Allen, charged with burglary in the third degree and grand larceny, who was found guilty of an attempt to commit burglary in the third degree, after a former conviction as charged in the indictment. Sentence remanded. Assistant District Attorney Russell for the people, and Wm. F. Howe and Joseph H. Stemer for the prisoner.

During the progress of the trial, District-Attorney Phelps discovered that the prisoner had planned to assassinate, in open Court, Police Capt. McCullogh of the Eighth Precinct, who, through vigorous repression of the prisoner and his associates, had incurred their deadly enmity. Capt. McCullogh was promptly warned of his danger, and the prisoner was closely watched, but despite the vigilance of his custodians, he succeeded i obtaing a revolver, which was found in his possession the District-Attorney's office just before the opening the Court on Tuesday morning of last week, weapon is supposed to have been handed to the priso while he was on his way from the Tombs. Effort making to discover his confederates in the happaly it trated plot, whose identity seems to be at present

A NOVEL WILL CASE.

In 1864, Charles Fox, a wealthy and eccentric shoe-dealer, who lived on Third-ave., made a will in which he bequeathed all of his property, real and per sonal, valued at about \$500,000, to the Government of th United States to pay part of the national debt. The will was contested about two years ago in the Surrogate's Courtiby the nephews and nieces of the testator, who are very poor, and live in tenement houses in Brooklyn, on the ground that he was not of sound mind and memory, and that the Government could not accept a bequest of real estate. Surrogate Hotchings decided that the testate was of sound mind and memory, but that the testar ment could not accept a bequest of real estate. The ca was taken to the Court of Appeals, and the Surrogate decision was there affirmed. Edwards Pierrepont f the United States Government and Aaron J. Vanderpo and Mr. Flynn for the contestants.

TWEED TAKES ANOTHER DAY.

Tweed did not appear yesterday, as ordered, to plead to the 15 new indictments against him found on Peb. 20, as by arrangement of counsel it was agreed to THE COURTS.

THE CONDEMNED MURDERERS A FINAL EFFORT TO SAVE NIXON. Nixon's counsel applied, yesterday, to Judges

Ingraham and Davis, in Supreme Court, General Term, for a stay of proceedings. Judge Ingraham explained to the counsel that the Court could have no jurisdiction in the case until a writ of error was granted in another branch of the Supreme Court. Counsel then went be fore Judge Fancher, in Supreme Court, Chambers, and applied for a writ of error, with the object of taking the case into the Supreme Court, General Term, for argument immediately. The Assistant District-Attorney did not oppose the application, as a stay of proceedings had not been asked for. The writ of error was granted on condition that the argument should proceed immediately n the General Term, before Judges Ingraham and Davis. This was done. Counsel put in the points raised by A. Oakey Hall before Julie Pratt in Brooklyn. The Assistant District-Attorney said it would be ernel to disturb the prisoner's mind now, when he is so well prepared to die, by prolonging his life for a little while, Counsel for the prisoner prayed the Court if their decision on the exceptions was adverse to him not to depart from the usual practice of the Court, but to grant a stay of proceedings, so that the care could be properly argued in the Court of Appeals. The Judges consulted for some time, and Judge Ingraham announced that they would dispose of the question immediately after the opening of Court this morning.

Nixon was visited yesterday by his wife, the Rev Father Duranquet, and the Sisters of Charlty. He seemed to derive much consolation from the words of his spiritual adviser, and appeared to be resigned to his fate. He was less talkative than usual, and courted seclusion. He remarked to one of his keepers during the day that he felt fully resigned. "I have to die some time," said he, "and I can never be better prepared; so there is no use talking about it." He manifested no lack of fortitude yesterday, but it is believed that the work of erecting the gallows, which will begin this morning, will shake his resolution, few if any prisoners awaiting the execution of their sentences eve having been able to withstand unflinchingly the noise of the hammer, which can be plainly heard in the cells. The counsel of the prisoner, though still laboring assiduously in behalf of their client, seem to have little or no hope of averting his execution. According to the custom of the past, Warden Johnson has ordered that no visitors, other than these entitled to hold intercourse with Nixon, shall be admitted to the prison during the remainder of the THE STOKES JUDGMENT.

The General Term of the Supreme Court

yesterday made a formal entry of its affirmance of the judgment of the Court of Over and Terminer in the Stokes case. A writ of error will next be procured from the General Term, on which the matter will be immedi ately taken to the Court of Appeals, now in session.

FEDERAL CRIMINAL PRACTICE. The May term of the United States Circuit

Court, criminal side. Judge Benedict presiding, was opened yesterday. So many of the petit jurors were excused on account of age, military service, and pressing business engagements, that, out of a panel of 12, only 17 jurors were obtained. The following jurors, having been personally served, were ordered to show cause to-day why they should not be fined \$250 each for non-attend ance: Theron R. Butler, J. W. Dimick, Edward Mathews, E. C. Moore, Thos. B. Nicol, N. Thurston, and Lawrence Wells.

Though the law does not require him to do so, is is Judge Benedict's rule to excuse jurors when it appears that they have served in the State courts during any period of the six months immediately preceding their summons to appear as Jurors in the United States Circuit Court. It is also his rule not to hear excuses by proxy, but except in very extraordinary cases to punish by a fine of \$250 every inror who, having been personally served, does not present his excuse in person. United States District-Attorney Bliss entered notice

prosequis in the following cases: Alexander Ross, makog false returns to the Internal Revenue Department, June 17, 1867; Benjamin Radford, larceny on shipboard, June 16, 1869; Willet Ferguson, perjury, June a. 1859; Thos. Osborn, perjury, June 3, 1869; John Wheeler, counterfeiting; Jos. P. Rumsden, defranding Internal Revenue Department, June 10, 1867; Anasiatus Nicholar, making false returns to the Internal Revenue Department, Feb. 15, 1867; Jacob Depur, personating an Internal Revenue officer, June 4, 1869; Bernard Hess, same offense, Sept. 23, 1867; Jas. D. Keith, forcing scamen on shore in a foreign part, Dec. 29, 1863; N. W. Wison, B. X. Graves and Asa Goodwin, conspiracy; M. I. Adrian, seling unstamped clarks; O. S. Martennas, same offense; Fred. Wmitter, counterfeiting; J. Manchausen, selling beer from unstamped casks; David Milleman, fraudalent bankruptcy, Feb. 20, 1852; Louis Sylvester, conspiracy to defraud the Government, June 21, 1869; Janes H. Lynch, assault with dangerous weapons; John Deaken, cruci and unusual punishment of scames, Nov. 21, 1870; Jas. Bell, emuzzaling letters from the Fost Office, June 6, 1868; James Demas, taking stamps from letters; William Gurney, counterfeiting; Adolphus A. Newman, illegial removal of distilled spirits, May 19, 1870; Barney O'Donouth dealing in lotterry tecksta wirnout a license, Oct. 10, 1870.

Notle proselyms were a so suffered on the eld Indetments agains. William H. Graham, ex-President of the Wallbill National Bank, and Simos Govan, alleged to have been implicated in the Spring Valley Distillers frauds; but new indictments have been found against them, and they will proposity be arrained to plead to day. Exoperaturs were entered in 29 old and petty cases, and the Court adjourned the litta, m. to-day, when cases will be called for trial. June 16, 1869; Willet Ferguson, perjury. June 4, 1869;

A GERMAN SLANDER SUIT.

There was a slander suit tried yesterday in Part L of the Marine Court, before Judge Curtis, in which the plaintiff and defendant were rival artificial flower dealers in Division-st. The plaintiff, Friedman, claimed that in May, 1872, in a wine saloen in that neighborhood, the defendant, Frink, maliciously uttered of him in the German language, in the presence of a num ber of persons, the following words: "You are a common person, and mean man, and thief; you have stolen buds from Oestreiener in Williamsburgh, and I can prove it; and the plaintiff alleges that he was injured in prove it; and the plaintiff alleges that he was injured in his good name and credit thereby. The defendant sub-stantially admits the language used, but justifies imasef by alleging that he had obtained from Europe at great expense a particular pattern of flower buds and given it to Cestreicher to make for him, and that the plaintiff vis-ited Cestreicher's shop and put some of them in his packet with the intension of copying them. Verdict for plaintiff for \$500. A. Hirschfield for plaintiff, and A. F. & W. H. Kirchies for defendant.

DESPONSIBILITY FOR A COLLISION.

John Murney, owner of the schooner G. R. Murney, which was sunk in Long Island Sound on the night of July 20, 1872, owing to a collision with the vessel Sylvester Hall, brought an action to recover damages, and Judge Benedict of Brooklyn rendered a decision yesterday which concludes as follows:

ion yesterday which concludes as follows:

The case, as I find it, is that of two vesse is meeting in a clear regit end on, both free and able to port so as is avoid the other; the one bound to the westward runs into the bows of the other without attempting to avoid her, and, in fact, without seting her at all, owing to the want of a lookout. The one bound to the westward, and equally bound to port, if she saw the other at all rando no change of course, gave no hall while ver, but held on until her bows were save by the collision. Both, without excuse, neglected to obey Rule 2, which, if it had been obeyed by either would have prevented the accident, and both vessels being in fault the discussion, resulting must be apportioned. A decree is 10 on entered accordingly.

Wilcox & Hobbs for tibellants; Evarts, Southanyd & Choate for respondent.

MOTHER AGT, GUARDIAN.

An Irish married couple named Herey appeared before Judge Davis in the Oyor and Terminer Court, yesterday, on an older from Judge Funcher, to show cause whythey should not deliver up to it mather. Elizabeth Clark, her cold Frank Clark, aced 5 years. Mary Horey addressed the Court for 50 minutes before she paused. She stated that her own child having died, she took that of Mrs. Clark from a nursery in Sixth-st., and had cared for it, though the moder contribute nothing toward it, support, he had so no said the also had seen Mrs. Care in a harse of had relate, and consequently would not give her the child. consequently would not give her the child. Jate Davis and he would submine withcases to testify to the reputation of the mether, and if she was went had been intimated, she should not get custody of the child; if otherwise she must have it given up to her.

CIVIL NOTES.

Margaret Miles brought an action in the City Court of Bressalyn against Enstace Jeffards, her landlord, to recover \$5,000 damages for alleged slander, in having called her a thief and a regue. The case was tried posterday, and resulted in a verdict for the defendant. P. Keady appeared for the plaintiff; H. C. M. Ingraham for the defendant.

In the Marine Court, Part II., before Judge Jeachimsen, the following inquests were taken yester day: Bancke agt, Browne, amount not stated; G. S. Thompson for plaintiff and H. Fox for defoudant. Mo-Guire agt. Fitzgerald for \$250; N. H. Fowier for plaintiff and J. G. Lombardo for defoundant. On trial—Ball agt. Hennstein; Blumenatiel & Ascher for Halutiff, and J. B. Reymert for defendant.

There was a case tried yesterday in the Marine Court, Part III., before Judge Gross, in which the plainties, Bernhaumer & Schmidt, proprietors of the Lion Brewery sue the defendant, Moseboff, to recover Sice to for inser-beer sold kim. The defendant clams that hernheimer ordered of him a lime; for about 50 persons employed in the browers, and that they did not come at the appointed time, and he lost thereby 221.